

### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### **PURPOSE OF CONFORMANCE TO STYLES**

The section describes historical architectural movements which evoked certain architectural styles that are found in Kirkwood. The Landmarks Commission will refer to the typical characteristics of the architectural styles when making determinations during design review. The Commission is looking for general conformance, not exact replication, and balanced design that utilizes and compliments existing historic styles found in the district. Garish design that detracts from historic and otherwise well-defined styles is discouraged.

#### **HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL MOVEMENTS**

**Colonial Style and Romantic Styles (1780-1880)** – These styles were inspired by the classical architectural of ancient Greece and Rome and by Medieval and Renaissance precedents. *Includes Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate.*

**Victorian Styles (1840-1900)** – The industrialization of the Victorian era brought new building materials and techniques that resulted in rapid changes in architecture. The architectural style most associated with the term "Victorian" is Queen Anne, the most elaborate of the Victorian styles. *Includes French Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Shingle.*

**National Vernacular Styles (1850-1930)** – Originating in the United States in parallel to the Victorian movement, these styles used local construction plans, traditions and materials in the pre-railroad era. With the advent of rail transportation, sawn lumber could be shipped rapidly and cheaply for balloon or braced frame construction and styles could evolve more quickly. *Includes Cottage, Folk Victorian (Farmhouse), Gable (Front or Gabled "L"), Homestead and I-House.*

**Revival Styles (1880-1955)** – Stylistic revivals reflect the American nostalgia or romanticism of a particular society, era, or culture of

the past. After the Victorian era, there was growing interest in America's Colonial past as well as a renewed interest in historical European design. *Includes Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, Mission, Monterey, Neoclassical, Romanesque Revival (Richardsonian), Spanish Revival and Tudor Revival.*

**Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Styles (1900-1945)** – The first thirty years of the 1900s were a building boom for small single-family homes. This boom was spurred by a social movement to improve housing and the birth of the American suburb. Purchasing pattern plans and ready-to-build homes became popular at this time as well. *Includes American Foursquare, Bungalow, Craftsman and Prairie.*

**Modern Style (1920-present)** – Influenced by the designs of Eliel Saarinen, the Paris Exhibition of 1925, streamlined industrial design, European Bauhaus and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian principles. *Includes International, Mid-Century Modern, Modernistic (Art Deco and Art Moderne), Shed and Usonian.*

**Post-War Styles (1935-present)** – Following World War II, there was an enormous need for housing, and developers turned to simple, economical house styles. During this time, "open floor plans" were employed for the first time. *Includes Cape Cod Revival, Mansard, Minimal Traditional, Ranch (and Raised Ranch), and Split-level.*

**Neo-traditional and Eclectic Styles (1965-present)** – Neo-traditional, or "New Traditional," is contemporary architecture that borrows from the past. Neo-traditional buildings are inspired by historic styles, but do not necessarily copy historic architecture. Instead they suggest the past through the use of decorative details to add a nostalgic aura to an otherwise modern-day structure. Many structures are built in a combination of elements from different historical styles. Such Eclecticism has surged since the 1970s where elements are copied from historic styles in an attempt to choose the best decorative elements from otherwise pure styles. *Includes (all*

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*Neo- Traditional) American Foursquare, Cape Cod, Classical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, French, Italianate, Mansard, Prairie, Tudor and Victorian (Queen Anne); and Millennium Mansion*

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### AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

(Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style 1895-1930) The Foursquare is more a distinctive house form than an architectural style: a 2 ½ story house with four rooms over four rooms that can be adapted to different architectural designs. It is sometimes called the Prairie Box, a subset of the Prairie style with which it shares many characteristics, but it also has many features in common with the Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 ½ stories with boxy shape.



#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Simple square or rectangular four-room over four-room floor plan with large central dormer, full-width porch and symmetric façade. No central hall with living areas on bottom floor, bedrooms on top floor.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low pitched and hipped with hipped central dormer.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Masonry chimneys are generally located on interior of outside walls.

#### FENESTRATION

Windows are mostly double-hung sash with glass patterns of 3/1, 6/1 or 6/6.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Centered or asymmetrical front doors were an important feature and were thoughtfully conceived and constructed to demonstrate the skill of the carpenter craftsmen. Wood stile and rail frames with slightly recessed flat panels and some glass insets. Usually façade-wide front porches with shed or hipped roofs.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Natural building materials of brick, stucco or wood.

#### COLOR

Natural brick: stucco in natural, tan, ochre or gray; or wood stained dark or allowed to weather naturally.

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### **BUNGALOW**

(Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style 1900-30) The Bungalow is more a distinctive house form than an architectural style. Following the principles of the Arts and Crafts Movement, these homes were modest and built of natural materials. A bungalow is typically a one-and-a-half-story home with a wide overhanging roof, deep porch, and simple interior. Most bungalow homes in Kirkwood are in the Craftsman style (see page 41 herein for corresponding information).

### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

1 or 1½ story with long, square or rectangular shape.

### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Asymmetrical floor plan with no halls as rooms line up with slightly open living areas and kitchen, and bedrooms and bathrooms arranged for easy accessibility. Usually with a prominent full or partial-width projecting or recessed porch.

### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Low- to medium-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, decorative elbow brackets and one central dormer. Roof usually side or front gabled, but sometimes gambrel or low pyramidal.

### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Masonry chimneys are generally located on interior of outside walls.

### **FENESTRATION**

Windows are mostly double-hung sash with glass patterns of 3/1, 6/1 or 6/6. Other examples are casement with prairie-style muntin pattern or ganged casements with casings.

### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Front doors were an important feature and were thoughtfully conceived and constructed to demonstrate the skill of the carpenter

craftsmen. Wood stile and rail frames with slightly recessed flat panels and some glass insets. Deep front porches generally recessed under main roof of house. Large, simplistic and usually tapered front porch columns.

### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Natural building materials of brick, stone, stucco or wood.

### **COLOR**

Natural brick: stucco in natural, tan, ochre or gray; or wood stained dark or allowed to weather naturally.



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### **BUNGALOW – “CENTRAL PLACE”**

(Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style 1913-28) The Bungalow is more a distinctive house form than an architectural style. The homes in the Central Place Historic District feature Craftsman and Prairie stylistic details. A bungalow is typically a snug one-and-a-half-story home with a wide overhanging roof, deep porch, and simple interior.



#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

1 or 1½ story with long, square or rectangular shape.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Asymmetrical floor plan with no halls as rooms line up with slightly open living areas and kitchen, and bedrooms and bathrooms arranged for easy accessibility. Prominent full or partial-width projecting or recessed porch.

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Low- to medium-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, decorative elbow brackets and one central dormer. Roofs in the District are side or front gable, side gambrel or low pyramidal; dormer roofs are shed, gable or hip.

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Brick chimneys are generally located on interior of outside walls.

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Most in the district are painted.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Windows are mostly double-hung sash with glass patterns of 3/1, 6/1 or 6/6. Other examples are casement with prairie-style muntin pattern or ganged casements with casings.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Front doors were an important feature and were thoughtfully conceived and constructed to demonstrate the skill of the carpenter craftsmen. Wood stile and rail frames with slightly recessed flat panels and some glass insets. Full or partial width front porches generally under main roof of house, but some projecting, with stout, tapered or square wood or stucco columns set on solid piers or low stucco walls. Some porches with iron or wood slat railings.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Natural building materials of brick, stucco or wood. Predominant exterior material in the district is stucco.

#### **COLOR**

Natural brick: stucco in natural, tan, ochre or gray; or wood stained dark or allowed to weather naturally.





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### CAPE COD REVIVAL

(Post War Style 1935-50) With its historical roots in the Colonial era, the Cape Cod is a late 17th century architectural style. It is a common form of the one-story Colonial Revival house characterized by a solid design built low and boxy, medium to steep side-gabled roof with a small overhang, dormers and decorative shutters, and a symmetrical appearance with the front door in the center. Cape Cod homes typically have exteriors of wood - wide clapboard or shingles.



The Cape Cod revival style is a variant of the Minimal Traditional home characterized by a low, broad frame building, generally 1½ stories with a steeply pitched, side gabled roof, very little ornamentation and dormers.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 or 1½ stories with rectangular shape.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

1½ room-deep; asymmetrical floor plan with formal center hall. Garages may be either detached or part of the main house, but if

attached the garage is usually a subordinate element (in contrast to later homes where the garage became more prominent).

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Medium to steep-pitch, side-gabled roof; little or no roof overhang; dormers for space, light, and ventilation.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Original style has large central chimney linked to fireplace in each room. Revival style often has dormers and an interior chimney at one end of the living room side of the house.

#### FENESTRATION

Multi-paned, double-hung windows with decorative, nonfunctional shutters.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Symmetrical appearance with Georgian or Federal-style door in center.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Made of wood and covered in wide clapboard or shingles; sometimes brick exterior. Little exterior ornamentation.

#### COLOR

Colonial style homes are often painted top to bottom with one color with no difference between trim and body and ranging the entire gamut from white to deep reds to browns. In a Cape Cod Revival home a dark gray, green or black roof is often contrasted with white for a classic look, or soft grays or neutral sand tones for a more blended feel. Cape Cods sometimes overlap with the Bungalow and Craftsman color palette, but are generally lighter and brighter.

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### COLONIAL REVIVAL

(Revival Style 1876-1955) This style was inspired by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial which generated new interest in the American colonial past. In direct opposition to the ornamentation of the Victorian era, the Colonial Revival style emphasized symmetry and more simplistic facework. This was the most popular style for domestic buildings nationwide from 1900 to 1940.

The Colonial Revival style, also known as Georgian Revival, is based loosely on Federal and Georgian house styles with the incorporation of modern details. Eventually, the simple, symmetrical Colonial Revival style along with the subtype, Dutch Colonial, became incorporated into the Foursquare, Bungalow, Minimal Traditional and Ranch house styles of the early 20th century.

### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Classical façade symmetry and rectangular massing; 2 to 2½ stories; in some cases, the second story slightly protrudes over the lower floor.

### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Center entry-hall floor plan with symmetrical rooms; living areas on the first floor and bedrooms on the upper floors. After 1940, variations with built-in garage.

### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Side gable or hipped roof, generally with a medium pitch and gable ends; narrow eaves; lean-to addition with saltbox (long-pitched) roof or shed type roof.

### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Large chimney at center of floor plan or two gable-end chimneys which may be interior or exterior.

### FENESTRATION

Multi-pane, double-hung 6/6 windows with shutters; windows frequently in adjacent pairs on first floor and five windows across second-story front. Sometimes dormers with smaller casement windows, some with diamond-shaped panes.

### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Prominent, temple-like framed center entrance: portico topped by pediment; decorative crown supported by pilasters; pillars and slender columns; paneled doors with sidelights and topped with rectangular transoms or fanlights. Sometimes 1-story, full-width porch with classical columns.

### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wood frame with brick or wood siding; clapboard or shingles; decorative cornice; simple, classical detailing.



### COLOR

Traditional whites and bright yellows to richer, darker colors. Entranceways are prominent with a bold door in a contrasting color to the siding and shutters to draw attention.

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#### **COTTAGE – “MERAMEC HIGHLANDS”**

(National/Vernacular Style 1850-1930) Also known as Mountain Lodge as inspired by the rustic homes from the Old West. The style employed natural materials, such as heavy timbers, wood siding, stone, gable end braces, and cedar shakes, to blend with the existing landscape. The floor plans promote outdoor views, making them ideal for sites with vistas and natural access. See also the description of Queen Anne for related style information (page — herein).



#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

1½ to 2 stories of limited size and irregular massing.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Irregular massing and floor plans, some with Queen Anne towers.

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Steep gabled roof, often with dormers, and deep overhangs with porches beneath the roofs. Sawn wood shingles in natural colors.

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

No particular chimney placement, but generally interior and constructed of stone.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Double hung with Queen Anne features and varied in size, shape and muntin arrangement. Multi-story bay windows.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Centered or asymmetrical front doors under porches.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Wood frame with wood facings such as beveled siding, molded trim, sawn wood shingles and stick-type half-timbers. Horizontal siding with diagonal and/or cedar shake shingles on gable ends.

#### **COLOR**

Wide range of paint colors with contrasting trim.





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### CRAFTSMAN

(Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style 1900-45) The Craftsman style originated in the work of architects Greene and Greene in Southern California. They were influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement and Oriental architecture. The style spread throughout the country from pattern books and popular magazines. Precut packages of lumber could be purchased for self-assembly.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Low-slung rectangular, 1 to 1½ story cottage (occasionally 2 stories).

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION AND FLOOR PLAN

The basic bungalow, the most common type of the style, is rectangular and rarely has hallways, as the rooms line up for informal accessibility (see page 37 for Bungalow information).

#### ROOF TYPES AND FEATURES

Low to medium pitched, usually side or front gabled, with prominent, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends along the horizontal edge and triangular knee braces or exposed roof beams on the sloping roof edge. In bungalow variants, the roof may be of steeper pitch, sometimes double-pitched, but always with roof forming protective front porch. Second ½ story often consists of a single dormer with gable or shed roof.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Single stacks often with caps, are rarely are important design elements and are generally located in the interior at the gable end.

#### FENESTRATION

Double-hung sash windows with smaller, multi-paned upper half. 2 or more windows often grouped together in one frame, sometimes with narrow windows at side of a broader, central window. Dormer windows may be arranged in groups.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Central doorways feature glass in upper third and often there are wide sidelights

#### STRUCTURAL AND FACEWORK MATERIALS

Built on fieldstone bases (and with fieldstone chimneys), classic examples are wood clapboard or shingles, while bungalow variants are frame and often brick, stone or stucco. Heavy porches supported by chunky, square upper columns resting on massive piers (often with sloping sides) and extended eaves with prominent and decorative rafter details. Emphasis on structural details, such as hinges, braces, pegs and joints.

#### COLOR

Reflecting the Arts and Crafts movement's emphasis on natural materials, colors tend toward ochre, brown, olive and terra-cotta.



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#### DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL

(Revival Style 1880-1955) A secondary influence in the Colonial Revival style, this original American style began in homes built by Dutch settlers in New York City, Albany and the Hudson River as early as the 1600s. The original Dutch Colonials were one-story with side-gabled or gambrel roofs with little overhang. Front entrances featured doors with separately opening upper and lower halves.



The gambrel roof is the distinguishing feature of the Dutch Colonial Revival which differentiates it from the Colonial Revival. Other characteristic elements include wide overhangs, dormers, small oval windows in the gable ends, and a porch under the overhanging eaves of the gambrel roof, supported by columns.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 to 3 stories with symmetrical, rectangular façade; barn-like style.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Side or center entry-hall floor plan; living areas on the first floor and bedrooms on the upper floors.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steeply pitched side or front gambrel or steep, stepped gable roof (reminiscent of Flemish architecture); sometimes with intersecting

gambrels or gables; flared eaves; wide overhangs; dormers or one continuous dormer across the front.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Brick gable-end, exterior chimney, located on one or both end façades, often with flared base.

#### FENESTRATION

Multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters; shed style dormers; round windows or half circle in gable end.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Side or center entry; porch under overhanging eaves. Georgian or Federal style entrances.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Brick or wood siding, clapboard or shingles; pillars and columns; simple, classical detailing.

#### COLOR

Traditional whites and bright yellows to blues and greys with contrasting white trim.



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#### **FEDERAL**

(Colonial style 1780-1880) American colonists brought to the United States prevailing architectural styles from their homelands. English Georgian Colonial architecture dominated house styles for almost a century before being replaced by Federal style. Identifying Georgian features included paneled front doors with decorative crowns, small paned windows under the crown, and pilasters; double-hung sash windows with small panes; and cornices with decorative moldings. Federal architecture, while similar in general proportions and spatial design, contains more curved lines and smaller-scale decorative flourishes than its predecessor.

#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

2-3 stories with simple rectangular box form and symmetrical façade.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Symmetrical with two or more rooms deep and living areas on first floor, bedrooms on upper floors.

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Side-gabled or hipped roof with moderate to low pitch, roofline balustrades.

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Interior central or house end chimneys.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Double-hung sash windows (sometimes Palladian) aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, usually 6 panes per sash with muntins and functional shutters. In homes with brick finishes, windows may be slightly recessed into arches built into the façade.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over centered front door, with or

without sidelights; elaborate crown and surround or small entry porch.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Clapboard or brick siding with quoins, two-story pilasters, belt courses, cornices with modillions and dentils.

#### **COLOR**

White to deep red and browns, often with no differentiation between trim and body.





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#### FOLK VICTORIAN

(National/Vernacular Styles 1870-1910) The style is typically a hybrid of simple Farmhouse forms merged with Victorian decorative detailing on the porch or roof cornice. The railroads facilitated the transport of heavy woodworking machinery and precut wood detailing to local lumber yards. From there local carpenters could complete the spindlework detailing or install jigsaw cut trim on site. Folk Victorian uses classic forms and details from the Greek Revival and Colonial architectural eras, but is less elaborate than previous Victorian styles.

In Kirkwood, the cottages of Meramec Highlands have folk Victorian details (see page 40 herein).



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1½ or 2 stories, rectangular symmetrical shape, commonly with wing additions.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Front or side-gabled homes or “L” shaped gable front and wing

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homes. Formal areas were in the front of the house with a large kitchen and staircase to second-story bedrooms in the back.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Front or side-gabled roofs or gable-front and wing. Roofs have low pitch with cornice brackets under the eaves. Usually includes functional covered porches.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Chimneys usually on exterior wall; some interior.

#### FENESTRATION

Windows are typically 1/1 or 2/2.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Doorways may be placed symmetrically under porch cover or asymmetrically at end of porch. Doors are wood with single or multi-pane glazing, sometimes with transoms and sidelights.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Porches with spindlework or flat, jigsaw cut trim. Much less elaborate detailing in rest of house than other Victorian styles they mimic.

#### COLOR

Single color with contrasting trim.



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#### FRENCH ECLECTIC

(Revival Styles 1915-1945) This style is inspired by French manor homes and Norman farmhouses, but also shares many of the features of the Tudor Revival style. It lacks the dominant front-facing gable of the Tudor. Instead, its main identifying feature is a tall, steeply pitched hipped roof.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 to 3 stories

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

May be symmetrical or asymmetrical; sometimes with round tower or wings added to main housing block.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Tall, steeply pitched hipped roof, often with eaves flared upward at the roof/wall junction. Sometimes cross-gabled with round tower at gable intersection. Roof materials may include flat tile, slate, stone or thatch.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Interior or exterior massive chimneys, often topped with decorative

chimney pots, in prominent locations on front or side of house.

#### FENESTRATION

Windows with segmented arches, double-hung or casement sashes with leaded panes. Shutters. May have roof dormers, dormers through the cornice (breaks roof line) or window through the cornice.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Like Tudor, segmented arch at door.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Brick, stone or stucco, sometimes with decorative half-timbering; mixed materials (such as stone and brick). Open terraces, porches and balconies with balustrades or metal railings.

#### COLOR

Natural brick, stone or light stucco with darker timbering and trim.



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#### **GABLE**

(National/Vernacular Styles, 1850-1930) The Gable front house coincided with the popularity of the Greek Revival style, which placed emphasis on the gable-end of the house in the form of a pediment (associated with Greek temples). These working-class dwellings were built in large numbers throughout the U.S., primarily between the early 1800s and 1920, and adapted to many different materials and styles. As urban land became more valuable, and city lots became smaller and narrower, the narrow gable-front house allowed the largest house possible on these small lots. Whereas the origins of the gable-front house are not purely folk, nevertheless the gable-front house became an American folk house type. Renewed interest in the house came with the Craftsman style that was built in this shape, but had more stylistic details.



A variation of the Gable Front House is the Gable Front and Wing or Gable Ell (or "L"). This style incorporates a side gable, which is typically added on to the house to obtain addition space, light and/or cross ventilation. Another variation of this house form is the T-plan house. The T-plan house consists of gable-ends on

either side of the front-facing main gable.

#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

Typically a 1½ to 2 story, or 1 story (often called a gable-front cottage); narrow and rectangular.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

The floor plan sometimes included an entrance hall, with stairway, which ran to the rear of the house. First floor rooms were often parallel with the hall, with parlor at the front, dining room, and the kitchen at the rear (like a hall-and-parlor plan turned sideways to fit into a narrow urban lot).

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Steep pitch.

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Not a prominent feature, generally placed interior.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Narrow, double-hung windows.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Low-pitch shed roof porches; gable-end entrance facing the street; some have full-width front porches. In Gable Ell, shed roof porch is placed within the L made by the two wings.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Simple, plain design. May be decorated with popular architectural styles from Greek Revival to Craftsman, containing some ornamentation such as brackets around the doorways or roof line.

#### **COLOR**

Single color with contrasting trim and porch supports.

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#### GOTHIC REVIVAL

(Romantic Style 1840-1880) This style originated as a Romantic adaptation of medieval architecture with more elaborate features in the Victorian era. Not as popular as its contemporaneous styles of Greek Revival or Italianate, Gothic Revival was more often used for public and religious buildings which were monumental in size and built of stone. A subset of this style, Carpenter Gothic, translated the forms and features that were originally carved in stone into wood by local craftsmen.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

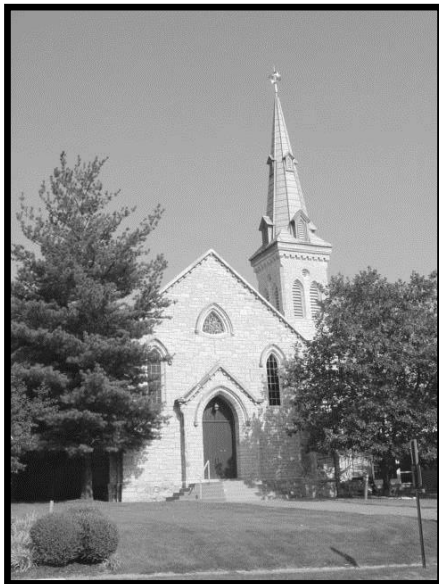
1½ stories.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular with asymmetrical floor plan. Sometimes with tall vertical tower, especially churches. Churches open to the roof.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Usually steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with steep cross gables, although sometimes front-gabled. Gables contain decorated vergeboards. Beam ceiling style.



#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Interior and not visible from front gable, sometimes two on each side gable with several flues or chimney pots.

#### FENESTRATION

Tall and narrow windows on both front and sides. Windows are recessed and extend into gable. Usually at least one window with pointed arch (Gothic) shape, sometimes with stained glass.

Bay windows on first floor.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Wooden door with pointed arches or other Gothic decorative crowns is recessed beneath a stone archway or one-story porch with flattened Gothic arches.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wooden horizontal cladding or rough natural stone blocks. Wall surface extends into gable without break. Decorative wood ornamentation at windows, roof, porches and doors. Decorative vergeboards with finials.

#### COLOR

Light, almost white, natural stones. Light to medium painted siding with light trim.



Carpenter Gothic



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#### GREEK REVIVAL

(Romantic Style, 1825-1860) This style rose in popularity as Americans equated ancient Greece with the spirit of democracy. Full colonnaded Greek revival mansions are sometimes referred to as Southern Colonial houses due to their prevalence in the antebellum South. This is the first style to use gable-front floor plan (gable end facing the street, representing Greek temple).



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Generally 2-story rectangular with 2-story full or entry-centered porch, although some 1 story examples exist.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular, symmetrical floor plan.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Side or front-gabled, low-pitch roof, dentil cornice emphasized with wide band of trim (cornice represents classical entablature with

cornice, frieze, architrave).

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Generally 2 interior at gable ends; sometimes one central.

#### FENESTRATION

Usually 6/6 pane; sometimes rectangular tripartite windows; functional shutters.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Temple-front entryway with entry door surrounded by rectangular transom and sidelights (never rounded like federal). Often with full-height entry porch extending either full or little less than full width of house supported by prominent square or rounded columns (usually Doric).

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Brick or vertical wood cladding. Pilasters on the corners or frame homes or across the façade instead of free-standing columns.

#### COLOR

Natural brick; painted white and light beiges with white or light trim.





### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### HOMESTEAD

(National/Vernacular Styles 1850-1930) Also known as Log Cabin. This style is associated with homesteading in rural North America even though log structures were built in Northern Europe for hundreds of years earlier. Log cabins were originally constructed with round logs joined at the corners with overlapping notches, however, these homes were hard to chink (or fill in the gaps to weatherproof). Later log houses were built with squared-off, hewn (or hand-worked) logs that were notched at the corners. In contrast, modern log homes are usually built from milled logs, often mass manufactured as a "kit" home.



This is actually a log barn

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Early log cabins were usually a simple 1 or 1½ story structure

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Simple rectangular, symmetrical design with no interior hallways; one to three rooms, sometimes with loft area.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Medium pitch with wood shingles

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Usually one central or gable end.

#### FENESTRATION

Simple windows, generally limited to one per wall.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Simple entryway.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wooden logs with no ornamentation.

#### COLOR

Unpainted logs.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### **I-HOUSE**

(National/Vernacular styles 1850-1930) Based on traditional British folk forms, this house form became popular with the arrival of the railroad in the Midwest. Named the I-House based on its common appearance in Midwest states such as Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

2 story and symmetrical.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Rectangular with two rooms wide, one room deep, sometimes with porches and rear extensions.

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Side-gabled, medium pitch roof

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Either one interior centrally placed or two interior gable end chimneys.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Double paned, usually 5 on front of house (two on either side of door and 3 on second story).

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Simple, centrally placed door with no elaboration, sidelights or transom. Sometimes entry is under shed or hipped roof porch.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Usually vertical wood cladding with corner boards, but can also be constructed of stone or brick. Little ornamentation.

#### **COLOR**

Single color.



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### INTERNATIONAL

(Modern Style 1925-present) International Style was brought to the U.S. from European emigrants. Prime importance was given to how a building functions to serve the inhabitants, not its decorative elements. The style utilized glass, steel and concrete while emphasizing regularity and lack of ornamentation. Skyscrapers and commercial buildings were the primary examples. International style homes are relatively rare and usually architect-built, but influential on mid-century modern design.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 to 2 stories, boxy in design.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular, asymmetrical design, sometimes with cylindrical forms or open courtyards.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Flat roof usually without ledge at roofline or with cantilevered sections of house, roof or balcony.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not prominent and interior, if at all.

#### FENESTRATION

Metal casement windows flush with outer walls and in large linear groupings or wrapped around building corners; large plate glass windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Unadorned and unaccentuated front doors; sometimes obscured

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Lightweight structural skeleton (often metal) with walls and windows arranged for interior needs. Concrete used for structural support. Smooth walls with no ornamentation; expanses of wall without windows.

#### COLOR

White to light stucco.





### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### ITALIANATE

(Romantic Style 1840-1885) This style, which became one of the most popular styles from the Romantic movement, was also known as Tuscan or the “bracketed” style. The emphasis was on a rambling, Italian house with its square tower.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 to 3 stories, often asymmetrical. Square towers.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Blocky, rectangular units with wings creating L-shaped plans. Freestanding Italianate villas offer both a sense of verticality with its centrally placed or offset tower, and that of horizontality with its two story blocks wrapped by verandas. First floor bays/porches with second floor access.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low pitched roof supported by bracketed, prominently projecting eaves; brackets usually in pairs

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Tall, smooth, massive chimneys, interior and asymmetrically placed.

#### FENESTRATION

Tall, narrow windows with elaborate crowns; some round arched

windows with inverted U-shaped crowns. Ground floor windows (and some upper floor windows) reach to floor level. Paired and triple windows and one- or two-story bays. Window divisions typically 1/1 or 2/2.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

The main entrance door is paneled and can be double type. Flat lintel above a transom which may be rounded (often mimics windows in structure). Doorway is in the tower block, especially if tower is in the center of the composition. Single story porches are almost always present but with restrained supports - square posts with beveled corners.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors wood, most cut to mimic stone. Corners wrapped with quoins.

#### COLOR

Painted wood to approximate the colors of stone: tans, browns, grays with contrasting color trim.





## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### MANSARD

(Post-War Style 1940-85) Influenced by Second Empire style, but with less elaboration and lacking molded cornice and decorative brackets indicative of that style. In subdivisions with deed restrictions or zoning ordinances that only allowed one-story homes, the mansard style could give 2 stories of living space. Popular use for apartment buildings as it could more cheaply built as the top story was clad in roofing material.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 story with 2<sup>nd</sup> story under mansard roof, boxy or L shape with projecting central or side wings. 2-3 stories for apartment/condominium buildings, with additional story under mansard roof.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular footprint with asymmetrical or symmetrical floorplan; may have centrally placed or offset rectangular or square tower with mansard roof.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Mansard roof with dormers or, in later versions, through the cornice windows; little roof overhang. Composition or wood shingles.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Exterior masonry wall or interior placement.

#### FENESTRATION

Three to five ranks of windows which may have tall brick segmental or rounded arches. Ground floor windows (and some upper floor windows) reach to floor level. Window divisions 1/1 or 2/2 or multi-paned.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

In symmetrical versions, central wing or tower with entry. In asymmetrical versions, entry is recessed. Doors with brick segmented or rounded arch. Later versions with taller 1½ story entry ways with 1-story door and arched space above. Front doors sometimes paired.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Brick veneer.

#### COLOR

Natural brick with natural stains in the roofing materials.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### MID-CENTURY MODERN

(Modern Style 1945-90) Also known as Contemporary. Homes were influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian (as in U.S.) principles: small, single-story homes, built low to the ground, with open (often L-shaped) floor plans and indoor/outdoor space interaction.

This style rejects the ornamentation of earlier house styles. Instead, it focuses on functionality of the interior space and how it relates to the exterior space, including courtyards, patios, terraces, balconies, decks, screened porches and pergolas. House designs could be easily adaptable to steep hillsides and varying terrain.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Generally 1 story or split level (but can be adapted to 2 story); rectangular or L-shaped; often adapted to hilly terrain.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular, asymmetrical and open floor plan for common living areas, frequently with interior or exterior courtyards. Attached carports, garages and storage units. Adaptable to variable grades, including steep hillsides.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Extremely low pitch gable or flat roof with widely overhanging,

open eaves and exposed roof beams.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Broad masonry, may be interior or exterior, often with chimney cap.

#### FENESTRATION

Windows situated at gable ends or under roof line; walls of windows open to outdoor spaces; trapezoidal windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Door recessed or obscured with asymmetrical placement. Sliding glass doors opening to outdoor spaces.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Natural materials of wood, stone or brick. Large areas of unadorned, uninterrupted wall surfaces

#### COLOR

Natural colors.

## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### MID-CENTURY MODERN – “BARRETT BRAE”

(Modern Style 1955-60) The homes were constructed by Fischer and Frichtel with a belief in progress, comfort and livability of contemporary architecture while maintaining the integrity of the environment. They utilized many aspects of Frank Lloyd Wright’s later architecture, specifically the Usonian House which was built of brick, wood and glass inside and out and designed to open out onto private gardens through glazed doors.



Fischer and Frichtel designed “homes to fit the site, not sites to fit the home”. Floor plans, including carport size, were created in response to

the lot’s terrain and curvature of the roads with the intent of maintaining as many trees as possible. Variations in open land further provided greater environmental attractiveness within the subdivision. Barrett Brae homes were characterized by a dynamic floor plan. The homes were designed as contemporary ranches with free flowing interiors, minimal compartmental rooms, vaulted ceilings, skylights, radiant floors, numerous glass external accesses, low pitch roofs with large, projecting eaves and carports.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 to 2 stories: One Level – designated for flat or gently sloping sites with a maximum wall height of 15 feet from grade. Two Level– designated for lots on the perimeter of the subdivision with a maximum wall height of 25 feet from grade.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical, rectangular plans with undulating elevations. Simple open floor plans that maximize views and privacy.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Long, low gabled roof with a max slope 2:12 or flat with large overhanging eaves and wide fascia board (10 inch minimum); Modified Bitumen, EPDM or TPO roofing preferred

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

One low, rectangular brick with chimney cap, interior and exterior.

#### FENESTRATION

Large single panel, casement or slider windows of wood construction; storm windows and screens that match window profile; consistent window type, style, material and color on all facades and no more than 3 window types on any single elevation.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Entry is non-descript, almost hidden; sliding glass doors opening onto patios; consistent door type, style, material and color on all facades.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Detailing is simple with an absence of ornament. Facework material – wood and brick preferred (minimum of 2 materials; maximum of 3); horizontal or vertical siding with 4 to 10 inch exposure. Use of durable construction for a long life-cycle. Concrete foundations. Hidden or architecturally integrated utility equipment.

#### COLOR

Natural material colors and natural or neutral paint/stain colors.





### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### MID-CENTURY MODERN - "CRAIG WOODS"

(Modern Style 1950s) California ranch-style house, is a domestic architectural style originating in the United States and extremely popular amongst the booming post-war middle class of the 1940s to 1970s. In North America, the suburban population exploded during the post-World War II economic expansion. In answer to this demand, the Atomic Neighborhood was introduced. In 1953, Burton W. Duenke, a known developer, introduced such a mid-century modern neighborhood to the city of Kirkwood. Craig Woods was carved from a previously rural, sloping, heavily wooded tract of land into a multiple-home development.



Duenke believed that a house should fit the land, thus the "Craig Woods style" consists of one, two and three (or split) levels, depending on the topography of a particular home site. Most of the homes were framed with California Redwood exteriors, while some were done in brick. Some have basements, while others are concrete slabs on grade. There is also an emphasis on indoor-outdoor living through the use of large glass panes, patios, and screening fences. As many trees as possible were maintained. Homes originally had carports.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

One level - designed for sites that slope down from the street, with a walk-out basement in the rear.

Two levels - designed for sites that slope up from the street, with grade access from both levels.

Three, (or split) levels - Duenke Burton Split-level uses a 2/3-1/3 separation between entry level, upper level and lower level (eight steps up, four steps down, with the narrow facade of structure facing the street). This style was designed for the steeper sloped sites in the subdivision.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical rectangular or H-shaped design

Second level projection

Simple, open floor plans that maximize views and privacy

Carports - placement off either the entry level, the lower level, or in an adjoining rectangular arrangement

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Long, low gabled roofline

Conventional framing, no attics

Flat roofs

Large overhanging eaves

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Generally exterior placement

Fieldstone or brick

#### FENESTRATION

Sliding glass doors opening onto a patio

Large single pane windows

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Non-descript, almost hidden

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors of redwood and/or brick

(Burton Duenke designed prefab standard 6'-4" wood and glass panels)

Post and beam structural framing

Simple and/or rustic interior and exterior trim, minimal use of exterior and interior decoration

#### COLOR

Natural material colors

Natural, neutral paint/stain colors



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### MID-CENTURY MODERN – "SAVOY"

(Modern Style 1950s) The houses in the Savoy subdivision (the 700 block of west Jewel Avenue in Kirkwood) were designed by the architectural firm of Fischer, Campbell, and Stokes in 1954. The families of W.E. Campbell and Russell Stokes both lived in these houses.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 to 1 ½ story; rectangular, L-shaped or T-shaped.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular, open floor plan for common living areas, frequently with interior or exterior courtyards. Attached carports or garages.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low pitch gable, hip with dormer vents, or Dutch hip. Widely overhanging soffits on some models. Dormer vents with louvers on the hip roofs, some gable window on hip roofs, or flared fascia on some gables ends.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Interior, broad low masonry with chimney caps.

#### FENESTRATION

Fixed frame, casement or slider windows, some with awnings. Windows at gable ends or under roof line; walls of windows open to outdoor spaces. Rectangular or trapezoidal windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Understated door with asymmetrical placement, trapezoidal transom. Glass doors opening to outdoor spaces.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Mixture of brick, vinyl and board and batten siding. Mostly horizontal, but some vertical siding. Unadorned, uninterrupted wall surfaces.

#### COLOR

Unpainted brick and other natural colors.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

(Post-War Styles 1935-50) During the 1930s, home styles evolved to include what is now called the Minimal Traditional style. This style is the Plain Jane of 20th century American residential architecture and was the mainstay of post WWII subdivision tract housing. It remained a prevalent style until about 1950, when it was replaced by the popular Ranch.

The Minimal Traditional incorporates Colonial and Tudor forms with the Modern and International preference for as little ornamentation as possible. It has a steeper roof and compact floorplan/footprint as opposed to the Ranch with its lower pitched roof and more expansive floorplan and footprint.

### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Fairly small cottage-size 1 to 2 story homes with rectangular shape.

### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Simple, practical but asymmetrical floor plan, often with small ells. Garages may be either detached or part of the main house, but if attached the garage is usually a subordinate element, in contrast to later homes where the garage became more prominent.

### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Medium to steep pitched, gabled or hipped roof (rarely with overhanging eaves or dormers). Dormered minimal traditional home is usually known as Cape Cod Revival.

### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not prominent, generally placed interior or exterior at gable end.

### FENESTRATION

Double-hung, multipaned windows with decorative, nonfunctional shutters. Occasional corner-wrapped windows

### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Forward facing gable. Generally asymmetrical with the front entrance off center. Small covered entry porch with simple pillars or columns.

### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

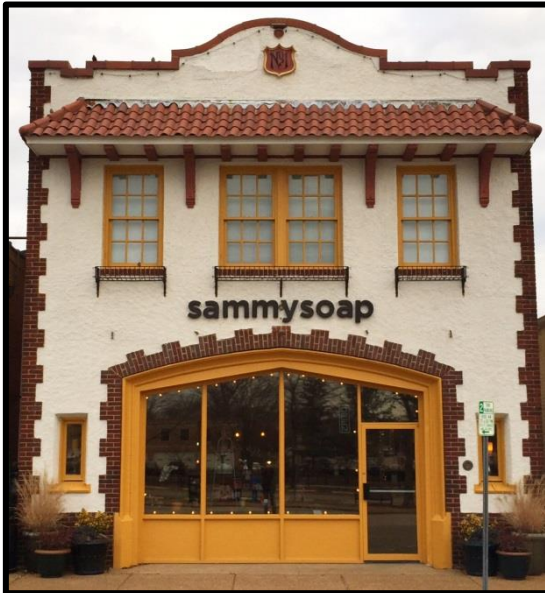
Minimal ornamentation. Lapped wood siding as well as shake, brick, or stone facing.



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### MISSION

(Revival Style 1890-1920) This style is characterized by a Mission-shaped dormer, roof parapet or wall which simulates those found on some Spanish Colonial Mission buildings of the southwest. The style originated in California in the 1880s and gained wider exposure with the California Building erected for the 1893 World's Fair and the passenger stations and hotels built along the Sante Fe and Southern Pacific railways.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 to 2 stories

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Façade may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, both imposed on simple square or rectangular floor plans.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Hipped or side-gabled roofs, usually red tile. Cantilevered roofs

from wall surface (visor roof) beneath the parapet of flat roofs. Usually widely overhanging eaves.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Generally not prominent with asymmetrical interior placement

#### FENESTRATION

Double-hung, multi-pane windows, sometimes grouped together, quatrefoil windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Rounded doorways, arcaded entry porch.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Smooth stucco walls with no decorative detailing.

#### COLOR

Earth colors of ecru, tan, red or brown.





### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### MODERNISTIC

(Modern Style 1920-40) Modernistic styles were common in public and commercial buildings, but fewer residential examples, save apartment buildings, exist. The style had its origin in the architecture of Eliel Saarinen and gained momentum at the 1925 Paris Exhibition and with the introduction of streamlined design in ships, airplanes, automobiles and consumer goods. The **Art Deco** style, common in the 1920s to early 1930s, highlighted geometric shapes (especially rectangles, trapezoids, zigzags and chevrons) arranged in symmetrical patterns, and vertical towers and other upright projections. After 1930, **Art Moderne** became the predominant Modernistic style with an emphasis on streamlined design with curves and horizontal lines. In many building types, both styles occurred in combination.



Art Deco (with some elements of Art Moderne)

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 to 2 stories with square or rectangular massing.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical floor plan. One or more curved walls and corners in Art Moderne examples.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Flat roof with stylized motifs near edge in Art Deco and ledge (coping) at roof line in Art Moderne.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Where present, at exterior.

#### FENESTRATION

Art Deco: single, metal casement windows

Art Moderne: continuous around corners; glass blocks in windows or entire walls; small round windows

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Asymmetrical, in-line with building or slightly recessed.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Smooth wall surfaces, usually stucco. Zigzags, chevrons or other geometric designs as decorative elements on the façade and towers and vertical projections on the exterior in Art Deco. Horizontal grooves, lines or balustrades but no other ornamentation in Art Moderne.

#### COLOR

Light earth tones



Art Moderne

## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### **MONTEREY**

(Revival Style 1925-55) This style is a variation on the Spanish Colonial house, but the key feature of the full-width cantilevered balcony derives from the southeastern United States and the Caribbean.

#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

2 stories.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Rectangular with full-width cantilevered balcony or slight L-shape in gabled-front-and-wing variant with balcony full width of the wing. Living areas on first floor; bedrooms on second floor. Attached garage in later iterations.

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Low pitch, side-gable roof; sometimes gabled-front-and-wing roof. Main roof of house covers second story balcony. Wooden shingles, tile or standing seam metal.

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Interior and at gable end.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Double-hung, paired windows with false shutters; large ground floor windows extend to floor level.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

No door or window surrounds or doors with simple Colonial revival elements.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Stucco, brick, or wood. First and second floors often have different cladding with wood (or other horizontal siding) over brick the most common.

### **COLOR**

Natural brick on ground floor, natural colors for siding.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### NEOCLASSICAL

(Revival Style 1895-1955) This very prevalent style was influenced by the classicism on the buildings designed for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles were merged into a variety of Neoclassical styles. The identifying element is a full front porch with decorative details in the support columns, cornices, doors and windows.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 stories in a boxy shape.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Symmetrical square or rectangular floor plan with full-height porch in part-width or full-width, or full height with lower full-width variations. Porch may have its own gabled or shed roof, or may be covered by an extension from the main roof. Some homes may have curved, semi-circular entry porch with flat roof.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Hipped, front-gabled or side-gabled with boxed eaves with moderate overhang.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Usually interior and paired at gable ends.

#### FENESTRATION

Rectangular, double-hung windows that are symmetrically balanced or paired. Panes are multiple or single over single. Sometimes bay, transomed or arched windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Center door under porch with ornate surrounds based on Greek Revival, Federal or Georgian examples.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Stucco, brick, or wood. Fluted or square columns with Corinthian or Ionic capitals. The later the adaptation, the less ornate and more slender the columns. Below the cornice may be wide decorative frieze band with dentils or modillions; above may be roof line balustrade.

#### COLOR

Natural brick color or light painted colors and trim.

ANDREW TO FIND ANOTHER PHOTO?



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### **PRAIRIE**

(Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Style 1895-1920) This style is pure American in origin, influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and other architects of the Chicago Prairie School and most commonly built in the Midwest. The most common vernacular form is the American Foursquare. The style emphasized horizontal lines imitating the flat treeless expanse of the Midwestern prairie.



### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

2-3 stories with 1 story wings or porches subordinate to the main building.

### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Symmetrical main building with symmetrical or asymmetrical porch or wing. Open floor plan.

### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Medium-pitched, hipped roof with widely overhanging, boxed eaves.

### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Broad, flat chimneys placed interior or exterior.

### **FENESTRATION**

Tall casement windows or double-hung windows in more vernacular style; some windows with geometric patterns of small pane window glazing; long bands of windows; hipped dormers.

### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Entrance may be centered or asymmetrical with decorative frieze or surround and small paned window glazing. Usually 1-story porch with massive square or rectangular porch supports; porte cocheres.

### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Brick, wood cladding, stone and/or stucco. Wall details emphasize horizontal lines with wood trim between stories, horizontal board and batten siding. Sometimes different upper story finishing material. Contrasting cap on porches, piers and chimneys. Planter boxes and pedestal urns.

### **COLOR**

Earth colors with contrast between eaves and cornice.

## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### QUEEN ANNE

(Victorian Style 1880-1910) This style employs wall surfaces as a decorative, raised element as the new construction method of balloon framing enabled varying wall projections. The style took advantage of the availability of manufactured, pre-cut trim work that could be transported throughout the country via rail. Vividly colored Victorian homes are sometimes called “Painted Ladies” because of the various hues used in their siding, details and trim.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 ½ - 2 stories with vertical and complex, picturesque silhouettes.



#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical plans with towers, turrets, bays and porches and reflective of very busy exterior compositions; can have four quite different sides.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steeply hipped with lower cross gable, cross gable or front gable and including complicated slopes, turrets, chimneys and decorated cornices and barge boards.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Tall, brick – may be interior or exterior.

#### FENESTRATION

Some variances in window sizes with smaller windows placed in gables and turrets. Remaining windows similar in size. Panes 1/1 or 2/2. Some pairing of windows; bay windows; Palladian windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Doors can be paneled, multi-pane glassed or have incised decoration. Entrance is usually beneath a broad veranda or porch. Transoms above the doors. Partial, full width or wrap-around one-story wooden porches with turned newel posts or classic columns.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wood exteriors with stone foundations. Wall surface decoration with scalloped shingles and scroll-sawn fret work on porches and gables. Each floor may have varying siding treatments.

#### COLOR

The variety of materials can produce its own color range and colors vary greatly on individual structures with use of multiple contrasting colors on details and trim.



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### RANCH

(Post War Style 1945-1970s) Ranch (also American ranch, California ranch, Rambler or rancher) is a domestic architectural style originating in the United States. First built in the 1920s, the ranch style was extremely popular amongst the booming post-war middle class of the 1940s to 1970s. The ranch house is noted for its long, close-to-the-ground profile, and minimal use of exterior and interior decoration. The houses fuse modernist ideas and styles with notions of the American Western period working ranches to create a very informal and casual living style.



A Raised Ranch is a 2 story variation of the ranch where a furnished basement is mostly or completely above ground, serving as an additional floor, with the door at or nearly at grade.

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 story; 2 story raised ranch.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped design. Simple, open floor plans. Attached garage facing front, side or rear.



Raised Ranch

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Cross-gabled, side-gabled or hip roof has long, low roofline with overhanging eaves.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

One broad rectangular masonry chimney generally placed interior at gable end.

#### FENESTRATION

Usually one large picture window with variety of other awning, casement or double-hung windows, often decorated with shutters. Sliding glass doors opening onto a patio in rear.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Off-center, recessed and sheltered under entry porch under main roof form or separate, broad entry porch roof. Simple wooden or wrought iron porch supports.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors of stucco, brick, stone and wood; Simple and/or rustic interior and exterior trim.

#### COLOR

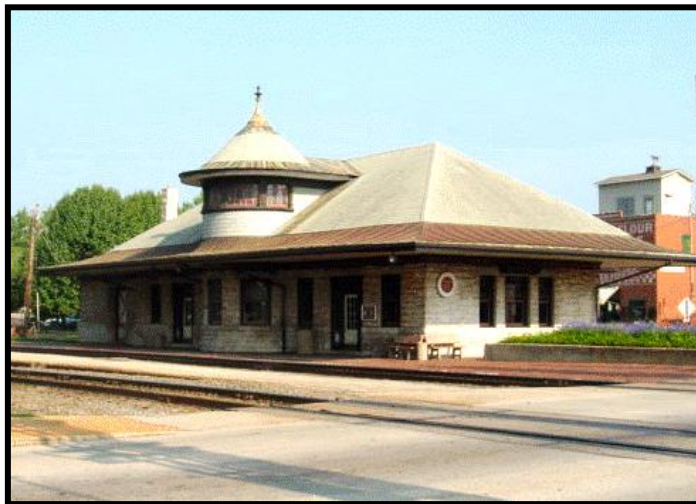
One color with contrasting trim and shutter colors.



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### **ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE)**

(Revival style 1870-1900) Public and commercial buildings built in the Romanesque Revival style in the 1840s-50s resembled their medieval forerunners, but the Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson altered the form for his irregularly-shaped American buildings that featured diverse colors and textures of stone and brick. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was used mainly for public buildings due to the high cost of solid masonry construction. Wooden construction was much cheaper for residences (which would instead be built in the related Shingle style).



#### **GENERAL PROPORTIONS**

2 to 3 stories.

#### **SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**

Asymmetrical facade

#### **ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**

Usually hipped roof with cross gables; less frequently gabled roofs.

City of Kirkwood, Missouri – Landmarks Commission Design Guidelines

#### **CHIMNEY PLACEMENT**

Multiple masonry chimneys placed in interior.

#### **FENESTRATION**

Patterned masonry arches over deeply recessed, single-paned windows; dormers in about 1/2 of the homes; groupings of arched or rectangular windows.

#### **ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES**

Low, broad “Roman” arches over arcades and doorways, resting on squat columns or piers.

#### **STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS**

Solid masonry walls with rough-faced, square stones; round towers with cone-shaped roofs; columns and pilasters with spirals and leaf designs.

#### **COLOR**

Two or more colors of stone and brick in decorative patterns.



### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### SECOND EMPIRE

(Victorian movement, 1855-1885) While Italianate and Gothic Revival styles looked to a romanticized past, the Second Empire style was considered modern. It took its details from French buildings constructed during the reign of Napoleon III, France's Second Empire. The roof was named for French architect Francois Mansart. The mansard roof allowed for maximum usable attic space.



c. 1855

#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 stories, boxy shape. Example in Kirkwood is 1 story with 2<sup>nd</sup> story under the mansard roof.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular footprint with symmetrical floorplan; may have centrally placed or offset rectangular or square tower with mansard roof.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Mansard roof with dormer windows and molded cornices on both

upper and lower roof; iron cresting above upper cornice; decorative patterns of color or texture in roofing materials; little roof overhang; may have centrally placed rectangular or square cupola with mansard roof.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not prominent with interior placement.

#### FENESTRATION

Tall, narrow windows with elaborate crowns; some round arched windows with inverted U-shaped crowns. Ground floor windows (and some upper floor windows) reach to floor level. Paired and triple windows and one- or two-story bays. Window divisions typically 1/1 or 2/2.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Similar to Italianate style: main entrance door is paneled and can be double type. Flat lintel above a transom which may be rounded (often mimics windows in structure). Doorway is in the tower block, especially if tower is in the center of the composition. Single story porches or entryways are almost always present but with restrained supports - square posts with beveled corners.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Beneath the roofline, decorative details are similar to Italianate style with brackets and/or dentils at the cornice.

#### COLOR

Painted wood to approximate the colors of stone: tans, browns, grays with contrasting color trim; variety of color and patterns in the roofing materials.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### SHED

(Modern Style 1965-1990) The shed style home is effectively a gable roof form split in half and then reassembled with one side lower than the other.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1-3 stories.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Boxy with colliding geometric shapes.

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Multiple shed roofs.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Rectangular, undetailed, clad in wood or plywood and rising tall above the roofline and placed interior or exterior.

#### FENESTRATION

Fixed panes of plate glass – relatively small in comparison to the wall space; rows of clerestory windows with boxed surrounds high on the façade or just below the roof; trapezoidal windows.

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Inconspicuous or obscured entrances.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Little exterior detailing with wood shingles or wood siding applied horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

#### COLOR

Natural wood, often stained darkly





## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### SHINGLE

(Victorian Style 1874-1910) This style's most identifying feature is its shingle siding wrapping a rambling, informal floor plan. The Shingle style also borrows details from Queen Anne (wide porches, shingle surfaces), Colonial Revival (gambrel roofs, classical columns, Palladian windows) and Richardsonian Romanesque (irregular shapes, Romanesque arches, stone first stories) styles. Unlike the previous styles, decorative detailing is minimal; instead the emphasis is on the shingled exterior enclosing the volume of the house.



### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Typically 1½ to 2 stories.

### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical footprint, informal floor plan.

### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steeply pitched roof may be hip, gable or gambrel with intersecting cross gables and multi-level eaves; wood shingle roofing (original may be replaced by composition shingles); porches under main roofline.

### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Interior at mid or end of gable.

### FENESTRATION

Simple window surrounds; bay windows; strips of three or more windows; Palladian windows; dormer windows.

### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Wide porches.

### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Walls of continuous shingles with no corner boards (may only be on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor); may be wavy wall surface or patterned shingles; rough hewn stone on lower stories; squat half-towers; Romanesque arches.

### COLOR

Stained wood shingles.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### SPANISH REVIVAL

(Revival Style 1915-40) This style was the most common house built in Southwestern US and Florida during its time period. It originated with Spanish colonial homes and designs by the architects of the Panama-California Exposition of 1915 in San Diego.

### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1-2 stories with tall vertical tower (round, square or polygonal).

### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Usually asymmetrical façade and floor plan.

### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low-pitched or flat hipped or gabled roof with earth, thatch or clay tile roof covering with little overhang.

### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Stuccoed chimney with decorative tops, usually at interior or exterior at gable end.

### FENESTRATION

Sometimes large triple-arched or parabolic focal window. Originally small windows, without glass, but with wooden or wrought iron bars across the windows and interior shutters. Later casement or double-hung windows, often with lower windows framed with arch and upper windows with false balcony

### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Solid wood plank and paneled door is centered and recessed below rectangular entryway with shed tile roof or arcaded entryways with rounded doors.

### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Thick walls made with rocks, coquina, or adobe brick coated with smooth stucco siding and no trim beneath roof gable; includes

balconies and arcades.

### COLOR

Stucco is tan or earth tones.





### Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

#### **SPLIT-LEVEL**

(Post War Style 1945-1980s) More a form of house than a style, the shape is found in ranches and contemporary homes. The general proportion is of 1-2 stories. The spatial design consists of 3 or more living levels separated and reached by partial flights of stairs. The tri-level came first with a floor plan of 3 living areas set ½ level apart. The bi-level built later has a floor plan of 2 living areas on each side of the house an entry level in between. The split level home takes up less room on a lot and could be adapted to sloping ground. The garage could also be tucked up underneath living areas.

Split levels can be any design, but are most commonly found in the Ranch and Mid-Century Modern (Contemporary) styles and they share the fenestration, entrance attributes, structural and facework materials, and color attributes of the identified style. The roof forms are similar to the original style, only elevated.



TRI-LEVEL RANCH



TRI-LEVEL MONTEREY



BI-LEVEL RANCH



TRI-LEVEL MID-CENTURY MODERN



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### TUDOR REVIVAL

(Revival Style 1890-1940) The Tudor Revival became especially popular with 1920s suburban homes, loosely based on late medieval prototypes. These are sometimes referred to as the Picturesque Cottage, English Cottage, or simply Tudor. The emphasis was on the simple, rustic and the less impressive aspects of Tudor architecture, imitating in this way medieval cottages or country houses. Though the style follows these more modest characteristics, items such as steeply pitched roofs, half-timbering often infilled with herringbone brickwork, tall mullioned windows, high chimneys, jettied (overhanging) first floors above pillared porches, dormer windows supported by consoles, and even at times thatched roofs, gave Tudor Revival its more striking effects.



**GENERAL PROPORTIONS**  
1½ to 2 stories.

**SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN**  
Asymmetrical.

**ROOF TYPES & FEATURES**  
Prominent front gable with cross gables with steeply pitched roof;

front gable sometimes with sweeping curve or catslide. Roof materials may include flat tile, slate, stone or thatch.

### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney pots, in prominent locations on front or side of house, placed on interior or exterior.

### FENESTRATION

Tall, narrow windows, often in multiple groups, with small, multi-pane glazing and simple or no surrounds.

### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Front entrance or entry porch with round or Tudor arch located in the front gable; heavy plank or board-and-batten wood door with small rounded or rectangular windows.

### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Many are identified with false (ornamental) half-timbering, a medieval English building tradition, often with stucco or masonry veneered walls. Originally masonry walls on 1<sup>st</sup> floor and less expensive weatherboard, shingles or stucco on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with decorative half-timbering. Later counterparts consist of bricks or blocks of various materials, stucco, or even simple stud wall framing, with a look-alike "frame" of thin boards added on the outside to mimic the earlier functional and structural weight-bearing heavy timbers.

### COLOR

Natural brick, stone or light stucco with darker timbering and trim.



## Section 3: Architectural Styles Found in Kirkwood

### USONIAN

(Modern Style 1936-60) This style was first designed by Frank Lloyd Wright starting in 1936 with the Jacobs House in Madison, Wisconsin as a small affordable house for the middle class in a distinctive American style. The name “Usonian” refers to citizens of the United States of North America, a more accurate term than “American” to Wright. The homes were designed by Wright for each particular client and building site. Horizontal lines connected the home to the land. Other common features included flat roofs with overhangs; use of natural construction materials such as brick, glass and wood; carports; concrete slab floors with radiant heat below; and views to the outside from every room. There were no attics or basements. Interiors contained small galley kitchens, board and batten walls, built-ins for storage and Wright-designed furniture and textiles. Although the Kraus House in Ebsworth Park is the only Usonian example in the City (out of 60 in existence), the style inspired the mid-century modern homes in the rest of Kirkwood.



#### GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 low story.

#### SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Symmetrical or asymmetrical façade and free-flowing floor plan with views to outdoor spaces. Originally rectilinear based on square modules and L-shaped; later versions were based on hexagon, equilateral triangle or parallelogram (Kraus House) modules.

City of Kirkwood, Missouri – Landmarks Commission Design Guidelines

#### ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low-pitched or flat hipped or gabled roof with broad and/or cantilevered overhangs for passive heating and natural cooling.

#### CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Broad brick chimney located on exterior wall.

#### FENESTRATION

Geometrically patterned windows, window walls with views to private gardens; clerestory windows

#### ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Non-descript, almost hidden doors.

#### STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Natural construction materials predominantly of brick, glass and wood. Little ornamentation but geometric patterns – hexagons, pentagons, parallelograms and triangles.

#### COLOR

Earth colors reflecting natural materials.

